

National Republican.

A. M. CLAPP, EDITOR.

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Mr. J. H. McLELLAND is also authorized to solicit Advertisements.

All communications designed for publication should be brief, plain, written and only upon one side of the paper. Communications accompanied by the name of the author are not published, and will neither be returned nor preserved. The contents of our columns during the session of Congress will preclude the insertion of long articles.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1877.

WE SUPPOSE that we had done with the question of a postmaster at Toledo, in the discussion of which we were inadvertently drawn. From recent developments we are led to the conclusion that Mr. REED, the present incumbent, has been the victim of a bitter persecution, with which we can have no sympathy. Every man, whether in or out of office, is entitled to fair treatment, and should be exempt from unwarrantable assault and malignant traduction. We have before us the evidence that a number of forged telegrams, assailing the business character of Mr. REED, have been forwarded to the Post-Office Committee of the Senate, with a view to prejudicing his case. These must react upon the perpetrators of the assault, and we have no doubt will have the effect to precipitate his confirmation.

Meeting of Congress.

The regular session of the Forty-fifth Congress commences at twelve o'clock to-day. The extra session has been prolonged until it promises to merge itself into the regular meeting; so that it may be difficult to distinguish as to the ending of the one and the commencement of the other. Whether or not the message will be submitted to-day we are not fully advised. We see no reason why it should not be, as both Houses are fully organized and ready to enter upon legislation at once. There are no committees to be appointed, as that labor has been performed, unless new committees to wait on the President and inform him that Congress awaits his pleasure may be deemed advisable. This, however, is but the work of a few minutes, and it is more than probable that the message, which is in readiness, will be read before the adjournment to-day. If it is delivered we shall give it to our readers to-morrow morning.

The "Bloody Shirt."

Whenever the Democracy, for which party the New York Herald blows a penny whistle, want to make the Republicans feel real, they will cry "bloody shirt," as though that article of Democratic manufacture was a reproach to Republicanism. The Democrats were four years engaged in the manufacture of "bloody shirts." They first set up business at Fort Sumter, and afterward opened branch establishments in all the Southern States. How well the trade succeeded is a matter of history. Suffice it to say that the concern closed its shops everywhere, except among the "niggers"—made an assignment to one U. S. GRANT at Appomattox—and went into utter bankruptcy, after having manufactured over two hundred thousand a year. This, in brief, is a true history of the "bloody shirt" manufacture of the Democrats, and they do not seem now to fancy a trade which bursted them up and has kept them in political poverty for seventeen years. So long as memory lasts they will be reminded of their former business and trade.

Bourbonism to the Front.

On Wednesday next the people of Georgia will vote on the new State constitution that has been framed under the guidance of TOOMBS and other Bourbon Democrats of that State. This instrument is thoroughly hostile, not only to the poorer classes of the people, but to the broad principles of human right. It contains, among other provisions, one declaring that no person shall vote unless he has paid his poll and other taxes in that year. This is estimated, will disfranchise more than 50,000 voters, merely on account of their poverty. It cuts off the laborers and mechanics from the polls, which is in the present constitution, a bold stroke in the direction of the present constitution making taxes equal on all kinds of property, leaving it to that the Legislature may levy ten or twenty dollars poll on the poor, or as much as they please. It also is less liberal to the common school system than the present constitution; in fact, cripples that great benefactor of poor people.

Thus Bourbonism comes to the front in its broadest and most illiberal aspect as soon as they get control of a State. So far and so fast as they get power, these bigoted hangers of equal rights tamper with the organic law and place upon it their hated and malignant marks. There is great danger to the peace and welfare of the common country lurking in these rapid encroachments upon personal and political rights. They inevitably create in each of the Southern States a large element of population which, being thus despoiled of their rights, naturally become the enemies to existing law, and are liable, sooner or later, to become vengeful over their accumulated wrongs. Justice will not always sleep, as the South have had occasion to understand heretofore to their sorrow.

The Content in the Senate.

The pitched battle in the Senate over the admission of BUTLER to a seat, which has been raging for more than a week, culminated on Sunday morning, as was announced in THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, by his being sworn in. The vigorous resistance made by the Republican Senators had the effect to lead Senator CONOVER, who held the winning card, to withdraw his support from BUTLER's case as one of precedence and enlist on the side of Mr. KELLOGG. This, of course, brought the latter to the front with sufficient strength to insure his success under the casting vote of the Vice-President, which

he most assuredly would have received if the test had come in that shape. The Democrats fought resolutely for the mastery. They exhausted their tactics in the hope of advantage, and were confident of success, until it became evident that the defection of Senator CONOVER was only to the extent of voting for Mr. BUTLER, but not as a precedent to that of Mr. KELLOGG. This new and perhaps to the Democrats unlooked-for change in the aspect of the pending fight threw them into some confusion and they fought wild for some days, and even up to the hour when it was proposed to admit KELLOGG and BUTLER simultaneously—Louisiana being first named in the bond of compact. The Democrats, being much harassed and worn down by the prolonged struggle for mastery showed signs of readiness to accede to any proposition that would allow them to escape without absolute defeat, and hence the fight closed. KELLOGG and BUTLER are both admitted to seats, and in the event the contest turned out to be a drawn battle. The Senate stands politically in relative strength as it did when the battle began.

The conduct of Senator CONOVER in the last stages of the contest gave assurance that when BUTLER should be admitted to a seat his allegiance to the Democracy would be at an end. What motives led him into this arrangement we will not attempt to divine. He had pledged his word to perform a certain act, widely inconsistent with party good faith, but why he had given such a pledge is not made apparent. He may have been controlled by considerations of personal friendship or obligation, but such a claim must be very strong to justify the stultification of a fair political record such as he has heretofore made on the side of Republicanism. His reasons for his actions are no doubt satisfactory to himself; but one thing is very certain, he cannot establish a claim for party reliability and consistency by an act that finds no excuse or justification with the mass of the party to which he has heretofore acknowledged allegiance. His future course may retrieve the confidence he has lost in this raid against the best interests of the Republican party and the country. We shall wait and see with much anxious interest what the future may develop.

Senator PATTERSON was very consistent in his recalcitancy. He fought steadily and with much bravery on the wrong side. He took occasion in his apostasy to settle up some old scores with Republican Senators who had not always met with his full approbation. This, however, is a matter of his own, and whether he gets the best or the worst of this *melee*, it is, we presume, a matter of very little importance with his future. He is entirely in the hands of his new allies, and it will not take long with his powers of discernment, for him to discover how little he will gain at their hands as the reward of his recalcitancy. They have used him to accomplish a great wrong to his country. But for his vote M. C. BUTLER would not have reached the proud distinction he now occupies. But for his vote the Republican majority in the Senate would not have been placed in immediate jeopardy. But for his vote the proved leader of the Hamburg massacre would not have been permitted to insult the American people by occupying a seat in the Senate as a peer of such men as THURMAN, EDMUNDS, CONKLING, EATON, DAVIS, and BAYARD, none of whom have had human butchery in cold blood laid to their charge. This allegation is made against BUTLER, and the proofs introduced by Senator SARGENT in his speech of a recent date on this question are positive and conclusive as to guilt. He led the armed force that demanded the surrender of the arms of the military company which had sought refuge from harm in their own drill-room. He declared his intention to force such a surrender, and when it was refused he ordered his forces to open fire upon the building in which the colored company had taken refuge, and the order was obeyed. Thus came the Hamburg slaughter, for which, according to the proofs, M. C. BUTLER stands before his country and his God responsible. It is for this reason, and not because he is a Democrat, that we object to his being permitted to dishonor the Senate of the United States by holding a seat among distinguished, pure, and honorable men. It is against honoring such guilt that we protest in the name of humanity and civilization.

What Senator PATTERSON may do in the future we presume depends very much upon circumstances. He may visit his constituents for the holiday season, and he may not. That will depend very much upon the result of the pending case of *habeas corpus*. So long as he is held by the court here, of course he cannot leave without being guilty of contempt, and he should be cautious about adding to the measure of the contempt that attaches to himself under existing circumstances. However, it is no part of our present purpose to advise, though we may now, as we have heretofore, admonish him in the interest of personal friendship. If he only enlisted for the BUTLER war, now that it is ended we presume he will come back to the Republican camp for his pay and rations, until his South Carolina friends, whom he has served with so much devotion in this case, see fit to snatch him from his field of usefulness and consign him to other service. Then he may exclaim with Cardinal Woolsey—

Had I served my God with half the zeal I served my king, he would not mind me now. Have I not taken to mine enemies?

The Democrats have not, in our opinion, determined to withdraw from the field, except to recruit their jaded forces. The fight is only in a lull. It is not over, and will not be until the programme, which extends beyond Congress in the direction of the White House, shall have been played to the end. It will be a sad day for the nation when that party succeeds to full power in the Government; but the game of give-away needs not to be played much farther before that sad event is reached. It is as consistent for TILDEN to usurp the Presidential chair as it was for HAMPTON to seize the reins of power in South Carolina, for if he was elected TILDEN must have been. The sequence is perfectly logical.

A New Conspiracy.

Under this startling head the Philadelphia Press gives currency to a rumor which is none the less startling. It is, in effect, that the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives will, in event of their party getting control of the Senate, declare

Mr. TILDEN elected, whereupon TILDEN will appoint his Cabinet, which will be recognized by the confirmation of the Senate, and a dual Executive be set up.

This rumor the Press gives currency to, and then declares it "a scheme too monstrous for belief," for certain reasons that it regards as cogent. It may be that the reasons advanced by our contemporary are cogent, and we hope that they are; but they do not command our confidence or respect, in view of the developing characteristics of the Democratic statesmen upon which it hangs its hopes. We give the reasons of the Press for regarding the rumor as involving a scheme too monstrous for belief, as follows:

First, The Electoral Commission was a Democratic measure, carried by Democratic votes. If they attempt to annul their own deliberate and solemn pledges to the nation for mere spoils of party, their career will be effectively ended for years to come.

In reply to this we can only say, what we think the truth justifies, that the Electoral Commission was a joint measure of both parties, to which the Democrats gave their support originally, in the belief that Mr. TILDEN would be declared elected—and secondarily, after that point was placed in doubt, through an understanding that the Federal "hand" would be lifted from Louisiana and South Carolina in case of HAYES's election, and that HAMPTON and NICHOLS would be permitted to usurp the gubernatorial chairs of those States and manipulate the Legislatures to suit the purposes of the Democratic party. All this followed Mr. HAYES's election with a certain loyalty and pacificatory policy and certain Democratic appointments, as an earnest that the Democrats were to have matters pretty much their own way in the Southern States. In view of all this, the first reason of the Press may be regarded as of light weight. There is neither principle nor propriety nor conscience that stands in the Democratic way when it has a purpose to accomplish against our national integrity or the public welfare.

Second, There is not the vestige of a constitutional or legal ground for reviewing the action of the Congress which alone was competent to decide, and did settle, the election of last fall. The Supreme Court would undoubtedly put an end to so lawless a scheme.

This reliance upon the Supreme Court as a safeguard is perhaps the best hold the Press can find for this question; but that, in our opinion, under an emergency would prove a broken reed.

Third, The Democratic party in the Senate would not unite in such a disgraceful infidelity. We believe honorable men like Messrs. THURMAN and DAVIS would never consent to revolution involving bad faith and a tremendous national dishonor.

On this point the innocence of the Press, if it has watched the recent action of THURMAN and DAVIS on the main question at issue, is quite remarkable. The time has been when we could not have been made to believe Senator THURMAN capable of doing what he has done since the late conspiracy began to develop its perils, but now we are led to think that little honorable restraining power is left in his character.

Fourth, The Southern Democracy, led by men like LAMAR, who actually assisted the Electoral Commission, cannot be relied upon to take part in this wild plot.

LAMAR is for the South first, and for the Democratic party as its natural ally, and what he won't do for either is not worth doing.

Fifth, Mr. HAYES would not, and could not, submit to such a usurpation, and the regulation cannot be peacefully accomplished.

We cannot see how Mr. HAYES is to help himself, after he has toyed with the agents of this proposed revolution until they fancy themselves the superior power in the Government, if they follow up the Southern policy to its logical sequence. Congress will have power over the army, and he cannot hope for success from that quarter. Peace and conciliation both counsel the President to a quiet submission in whatever his southern friends may decide upon in the future.

Sixth, The loyal Governors would not recognize the conspiracy, and once again loyalty and Republicanism would be synonymous.

The loyal Governors might "not recognize the conspiracy," but they would be forced to recognize the logic of events. That rope is not strong enough to sustain a weighty argument against the conspiracy.

Seventh, The excitement and indignation of the loyal would make the consummation impossible.

The difficulty with this last reason is that the consummation will have occurred before "the excitement and indignation of the loyal" are aroused and active.

The only hope for averting the calamity in question is to prevent the power of perpetrating it from passing into the hands of the conspirators.

Philadelphian druggists who sold poison instead of castor-oil, and thereby caused death, is being prosecuted. The Philadelphia papers are moved to inquire why those who sell explosive burning-fluids and cause the death of people almost daily, should be allowed to go scot free. A severe punishment should be meted out to all such offenders.

The New York authorities now and then do a good thing. Last week they caused the arrest of a number of adulterated-milk dealers, who were fined \$20 each. This is not enough. They should have been imprisoned and made to live on their adulterated milk. The Croton water will soon make up the \$20. By the way, how is it with the adulterated milk feeds in this section?

The pluck of Mr. ELIZABETH SAYRE, who was shot by her husband while she was in church, is much commended by the Philadelphia papers, because she left all her property to her brothers, sisters, nephews and nieces, entirely ignoring her husband, who murdered her. It is difficult to observe from this point what other course the unfortunate woman could take.

They are having a sensation in Massachusetts over the bite of a cat. It seems that a big, conglomeration of Enfield, E. E. CAROL, was bitten by a cat some two months since, and on Saturday last was reported dying from the effects of hydrophobia, caused by the bite of the cat. The surgical world has never yet determined that a cat's bite will produce hydrophobia, and CAROL may be dying from acute mania. It is a case that should create much interest in the scientific world, for if this Massachusetts cat starts the thing, all the New England felines will follow the example, and show the terrible fashion will prevail in this section.

It is announced that the Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report will recommend the revision of the duty upon tea and coffee. It was Hon. FERNANDO WOOD (now chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means) who some years since forced through a joint resolution abolishing this tax, although the majority

of that Congress were in favor of it. The discussion at that time was called the "free breakfast-table fight," and frankly recommendation is made now this old contention will be revived. In the meantime the tea-table talks will continue, and Madame Gossip will have her say about the maid across the way while she sips tea with Widow Disagreeable, whether the tax is renewed or not.

For some time past the leading papers of the South, Southwest, and West have been making a vigorous fight to have the penicils introduced into the everyday business of their respective localities. It appears that in New Orleans the movement has created great excitement in select bazaar circles, and their representative men feel that something must be done; and the New Orleans Times says that they contemplate a mass meeting to protest against the introduction of the small coin in that city. The penicils there always expect a dime, and accept a nickel with reluctance and thankless groins.

It behooves the committee of citizens of this District, who are urging speedy legislation upon various subjects by Congress, to be up and doing, for the reason that the leading members of the House, together with many Senators, state that a joint resolution will be passed this week adjourning Congress from Friday, the 21st instant, till Monday, January 7, making two full weeks' recess for the holidays. All urgent bills that are not passed before the holiday adjournment may not have a chance until February or even later. From the remarks of both Senators and members it is very certain that a long holiday recess will be agreed upon.

Suits for colonial inheritance are frequently reported, but the latest and largest one is that of the METZGER family, in Holland. Lieut. Gen. METZGER DE WEIMAR died at The Hague in 1861, leaving a fortune of \$28,000,000. The Holland government took the estate to itself, on the alleged ground of want of heirs. Gen. METZGER was of Alsace, France. His children were killed in the first world war, and the suit lasted 150 years, until 1794, when William II, of Orange, declared it outlawed by time, and confirmed its original seizure by the State. New proofs have recently been discovered, and the METZGERS have petitioned the French, Swiss, and American governments to assist them in securing the rights of branches of the same family living under their protection. With simple and compound interest, it is estimated that the estate in question equals in value the whole amount of coined gold in the world. It is stated that quite a number of the heirs reside in this country; but how the State Department can assist their case remains to be seen.

The Opera-House.

This place of amusement has again changed hands. Mr. Irving now assumes charge as lessee and manager, and promises many novel attractions for the season. He certainly has commenced well by presenting Rose and Harry Watkins with their own company, together with the talented young actress and songstress, Miss Mary Lee. He will present this evening the romantic drama of "Trodden Down," or "Under Two Flags." Mr. and Mrs. Watkins are artists of acknowledged ability, and the drama in which they appear has met with great success wherever it has been presented. We trust that the public will recognize the manager's endeavors to cater to their desires and reward him with a proper and ample response.

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Gen. Belknap, if he had gone into the humbler business of "being a drummer," would not be censurable therefor, but would deserve commendation instead. If his situation had impelled him to abandon his profession and go to some other work, instead of that, however, he is pursuing his profession, that of the law, with success, and is building up a good practice, so that there was no reason for this last Paragraphical assault, already over-pounded man. He is not in a penitential or friendless condition. At the last meeting of the Army of the Tennessee his old comrades in arms showed their abiding friendship by coming to his aid, and by placing him in a prominent position in their official. He has many other friends, too, who, without doing that, but making no secret of their friendship, would give him the same support and cheering as they would give him another chance, and cry down this perpetual pounding of him at the hands of small and vengeful creatures who were made, and no doubt justly, to feel the weight of his hand when he had power.

Ex-President Grant to Mrs. Senator Morton.

Gen. Grant writes to Mrs. Senator Morton from Paris as follows:

The painful news of your bereavement and the nation's great loss in the death of your great husband reached me here by telegraph. While we were from the latest papers of his rapid recovery and his news comes. His services as Governor of Indiana in the most trying times the nation has known, and his noble and self-sacrificing spirit in the Senate since and during such an eventful period, will rank him with America's greatest and best statesmen. You have the greatest of all good citizens in your great bereavement, and none know sympathies more sincerely than Mrs. Grant and myself.

THEATRE.

Forbidden Fruit at the National Theatre.

This promises to be a week of genuine fun at the National. The management has determined to give the Washington public a chance to enjoy themselves. The mirth-provoking comedy of "Forbidden Fruit" will be produced, with the renowned and popular comedians, Stuart Robinson and W. H. Crane, personating the two principal characters. They have been performing in this comedy with great success in Boston, from which city they were crowned with all the glory of success.

Stuart Robinson is a comedian of twenty years standing in this country, and is well known each and every theatrical town and city. Crane started in 1853 as an opera singer in Holman's Opera Company. He was with that company for seven years, then he played and sang with the Oates Opera Company for four years. Since that time he has devoted himself to comedy, and has made a wonderful success. The Boston papers declare that "Forbidden Fruit" as presented by these comedians is by far the best effort of Dion Boucicault, since he wrote it, and they are all agreed that it is supported by the best talent of Manager Ford's superior company, insures for the public such a representation of this comedy as has never before been witnessed here. Crane and Robinson, who are both of the highest quality, are giving an overwhelming ovation to-night, the occasion of their first appearance this season.

Lincoln Hall—The Kellogg-Cary Concert To-Morrow Evening.

The greatest musical combination that has ever appeared in concert will be presented to our music-loving public to-morrow night at Lincoln Hall. Professor Max Strakosch is the manager. He names in the programme the following artists: Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, Miss Annie Louise Cary, Mr. Tom Karl, Mr. G. Verdi, and Mr. Conly. Here is a quintette that needs no further comment than to be barely stated the fact that they will certainly appear at the concert on to-morrow evening. Mr. Alfred Pessé has been secured as the pianist, while Mr. Behrens will be the director. Miss Kellogg will sing the polonaise from "Mignon," and "She Wandered Down the Mountain Side," by Clara, and a short solo in aria. Miss Cary will sing "Vivir la vie," "Don Carlos," and "Let Me Dream Again." The others have numbers that are equally agreeable and artistic. The reserved seats can be secured to-day and to-morrow at Metzger's music store, on Pennsylvania avenue.

A PICTURE FROM MEMORY.

Success Don't 1855.

"I was many a long, long year ago, before his head was bowed with snow, and when, proud, erect, almost sublime, he stood with his hand on his forehead, and he stood with the nation's hall. The noblest Roman of them all. Around him surged a sea of strife, which threatened to engulf his life: When pride of section—a war of race—had broken our Union to its base. Amid this scene his manly form seemed framed as eagle for the storm. From which city they were crowned with all the glory of success.

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Stuart Robinson is a comedian of twenty years standing in this country, and is well known each and every theatrical town and city. Crane started in 1853 as an opera singer in Holman's Opera Company. He was with that company for seven years, then he played and sang with the Oates Opera Company for four years. Since that time he has devoted himself to comedy, and has made a wonderful success. The Boston papers declare that "Forbidden Fruit" as presented by these comedians is by far the best effort of Dion Boucicault, since he wrote it, and they are all agreed that it is supported by the best talent of Manager Ford's superior company, insures for the public such a representation of this comedy as has never before been witnessed here. Crane and Robinson, who are both of the highest quality, are giving an overwhelming ovation to-night, the occasion of their first appearance this season.

Lincoln Hall—The Kellogg-Cary Concert To-Morrow Evening.

The greatest musical combination that has ever appeared in concert will be presented to our music-loving public to-morrow night at Lincoln Hall. Professor Max Strakosch is the manager. He names in the programme the following artists: Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, Miss Annie Louise Cary, Mr. Tom Karl, Mr. G. Verdi, and Mr. Conly. Here is a quintette that needs no further comment than to be barely stated the fact that they will certainly appear at the concert on to-morrow evening. Mr. Alfred Pessé has been secured as the pianist, while Mr. Behrens will be the director. Miss Kellogg will sing the polonaise from "Mignon," and "She Wandered Down the Mountain Side," by Clara, and a short solo in aria. Miss Cary will sing "Vivir la vie," "Don Carlos," and "Let Me Dream Again." The others have numbers that are equally agreeable and artistic. The reserved seats can be secured to-day and to-morrow at Metzger's music store, on Pennsylvania avenue.

A PICTURE FROM MEMORY.

Success Don't 1855.

"I was many a long, long year ago, before his head was bowed with snow, and when, proud, erect, almost sublime, he stood with his hand on his forehead, and he stood with the nation's hall. The noblest Roman of them all. Around him surged a sea of strife, which threatened to engulf his life: When pride of section—a war of race—had broken our Union to its base. Amid this scene his manly form seemed framed as eagle for the storm. From which city they were crowned with all the glory of success.

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The Opera-House.

This place of amusement has again changed hands. Mr. Irving now assumes charge as lessee and manager, and promises many novel attractions for the season. He certainly has commenced well by presenting Rose and Harry Watkins with their own company, together with the talented young actress and songstress, Miss Mary Lee. He will present this evening the romantic drama of "Trodden Down," or "Under Two Flags." Mr. and Mrs. Watkins are artists of acknowledged ability, and the drama in which they appear has met with great success wherever it has been presented. We trust that the public will recognize the manager's endeavors to cater to their desires and reward him with a proper and ample response.

Willard Hall—Benefit of Miss Kate H. Goodall.

This cozy little theatre will be the scene on Friday night of a testimonial, by amateurs of this city, in honor of one of their number, who has been hospitalized to come forward in aid of charitable or benevolent enterprises. The leading members of the Sengerbund Society and of the Buckstone Club will unite in their efforts to make the evening a pleasant and profitable one by the production of a comedy, introducing original music between the acts. The fair beneficiary will personate Mrs. Seneca-dora in "A Widow Hunt," and we bespeak for her a generous outpouring of friends.

The Lecture of W. W. Story.

On Wednesday night next, the renowned sculptor and poet, W. W. Story, will deliver a lecture at Lincoln Hall. His subject will be "Art." He delivers this lecture at the invitation of a number of the distinguished residents of the national capital, and of course Lincoln Hall will be well attended, and we will be instructed by a discourse on the subject, of which he is such an acknowledged master.

Theatrical Conique.

To-night the grand spectacular burlesque of "Blue Bird" will be given, introducing the novel feature of the Amazonian march by the handsome ladies of the troupe. "Follies of a Night" will also be produced. The variety company is of the first class, the programme presenting many of the leading variety stars of the country. Manager Rogers should have a successful week with such inducements as he offers.

General Belknap.

The Keokuk Constitution has the following indignant remarks concerning the course that certain Journalists are pursuing toward the ex-Secretary of War and his wife:

It is singular how men and editors will wait for years to get a chance to lie and be witty about a man they do not like. The above is a sample. There is no truth in it. It is a piece with the coarse and cruel inventions which stupid and vulgar-minded editors exhibit in still keeping up their fling at Mr. Belknap, invading the privacy of her home, the sanctity of an unstained life, and the sacredness of her own right to protection, in order to protect their own lame commercial and vulgar. One of the innumerable stains upon the American press is the cruel and wicked treatment which some of its papers have bestowed upon this lady, a gentle and unassuming woman, who had no means of striking back, and whose conduct since the sensation at Washington has been one of such striking privacy and entire retirement that it ought of itself to have drawn such pursuing journalists to the press into silence.

Gen. Belknap, if he had gone into the humbler business of "being a drummer," would not be censurable therefor, but would deserve commendation instead. If his situation had impelled him to abandon his profession and go to some other work, instead of that, however, he is pursuing his profession, that of the law, with success, and is building up a good practice, so that there was no reason for this last Paragraphical assault, already over-pounded man. He is not in a penitential or friendless condition. At the last